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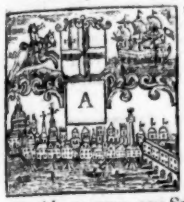
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY July 23, 1743.

From my CHAMBERS, Lincoln's-Inn.



AUTHORS have a very difficult Talk to please; but none more than Publick Writers of these Kinds of Essays: There are so many Dispositions to consult, so many different Humours to hit, and so many Correspondents to oblige, that when he may be thought agreeable among one Set of Readers, among others he seems a very dull Fellow. I have for this Day resolv'd to avoid such a Censure, by making several gentle and ungentle Readers to furnish out an Entertainment for themselves.

To the UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. SPECTATOR,

IT is observ'd by several of your Readers at *George's*, that you descend too low when you introduce Characters which are in Fact beneath Censure. Your Scene of the *Footmen* is a Satire on a Parcel of Fellows who rather deserve the Correction of a Cudgel than a Pen:——But if you mean to expose several young Gentlemen who come to this *Coffee-house*, and who are exactly like *Smart* and *Easy*, you are, Sir, a very impertinent Fellow.——I have said it:——A very impertinent Fellow, to come to a *Coffee-house* (for I know you) and observe what Gentlemen do and say; and if they are not as great Slovens, or solemn dull Creatures as your Observatorship, to put them into *black* and *white*. *Will Courtall* was pointed at for *Smart*.——Was he sure you meant it so, he swore he would draw your Character in *black* and *blue*.

In short, Sir, you don't write with that good Manners you ought, nor treat Gentlemen with Deference: Learn better, and take the Advice of

Yours, (as you behave)

TIM. MANNERS.

I am oblig'd to this Gentleman for his Advice, and must tell him, and all my Readers in general, that no Character ever drawn in this Journal is personal: Whoever takes Offence at any, takes the Censure, like a Random Shot, never intended against any one in particular: Sir *George Etheridge*'s Apology for his Sir *Fopling*, stands in general for mine:

Let none or him, or him Sir Fopling *call,*
He's Knight o'th' Shire, and represents ye all.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, *Esq*;

Mr. STONECASTE,

I Have a Complaint to make to you, not only in Behalf of myself, but many Gentlemen who spend their Evenings in Publick Places where there is Publick Conversation. In these Places there is always some old Humourist to whom the Company give a customary Diference, and who is the Dictator of the House. One or two old Don's of this Cast may be born with, but when young Fellows claim any such Privileges they are not in my Opinion to be allow'd, as they destroy all the Pleasures which others expect in their turn to enjoy.

To come to the Point, which your Judgment shall decide; in a Company, which I frequently meet, Conversation, as agreeable as we can make it, is the intended Purpose of spending our Evening, and till lately, we shew'd decently what Mirth or Wisdom we had, every one having the Freedom of giving his Share in the Converse. But accidentally being join'd, several Evenings, by a young Fellow well-dress, we have lost our antient Liberties; for this Spark has let us know that he has been at *Cambridge*, is now of the Inns of Court, and therefore knows more than any in Company. Our Meeting is within the Gates of the City, and compos'd of Persons in Trade, who have more Sense than Scholarship: Such Men can make very just Observations, though they know nothing of Major, Minor, and Consequence: If they do not take the Elegance of an Epigram, they can laugh very hearty at a Pun, or a Comical Joke. But our new young Dictator takes upon him to contradict every Body for some critical Error or other.—He is a *Word-Catcher*, and on any such Trifles, reads a Lecture half an Hour long on accuracy in Speech:—By this we have lost many a merry Tale and hearty Laugh:——We know not in this Case what to do: As he is a Gentleman, we care not to affront him; besides, he is one of the best Customers my Landlord has, and the Place is convenient on many Occasions, that if we change it, we shall break our Company.

As our Dernier Resort, Mr. *Stonecastle*, we apply to you; for as we all read your Paper at the Place described, we may, without Offence, read any Censure of Yours aloud, on any kind of Impertinents; and if he takes it to himself,

Let the Stricken Deer go weep;
The Hart ungall'd go play.

Your Answer will oblige several.

In this Infringement of the Liberty of Speech of his Majesty's merry and leige Subjects, I shall be more Authorative than Argumentative with my young Barrister; I therefore peremptorily order, that he follow the Forms of *Westminster-Hall*, and speak in his Turn; if he talks no more in one Place than in another, the whole Complaint will, I dare say, be remedy'd. But if he calls my Authority in Question, I will empower your Company to continue your Conversation, and let him talk to himself.——Perhaps this long Gown Disputant may exercise this Talent in Order the better to wrangle at the Bar; if that is his Motive, I recommend him to a Professor in that Science, and is known, at a House famous for having Logic chopt in it as well as Mutton, by the Name of the *Quidlibetificator*.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. SPEC,

I Am one of those call'd *Romps*; but though I am call'd by that Name, I don't know any hurt in it. All the harm I know, is, that I dirty and tear my Cloaths out sooner than Sister *Jenny*, who, when she is not at work, is reading Romances. My Mamma, indeed, tells me romping and hoydening should be left off at fifteen; but I am sure there is Lady *Betty Mockyouth* is a Romp and Hoyden, and her Maid told me that she was Thirty at least; and she romps with the *Men*; I only romp with the Maids. My Mamma said t'other Day it was a Shame, as I was almost fit to be *marry'd*. Now, Mr. *Spec*, I would know whether *Romping* is any Hinderance to be marry'd, and according to your Answer I will conduct myself.

Your constant Reader,

JANE MERRYHEART.

I am of Opinion it is Time for Miss *Jenny* to leave off all Kind of Hoydening; her Thoughts about Matrimony may be deferr'd these four Years if *she can*; but if, contrary to my sage Advice, she will romp, yet I hope she will not imitate Lady *Betty*.

To the SPECTATOR.

SIR,

I Am such an Admirer of the Fair-Sex, that I never see a pretty Woman but I stand *gaping* at her, which I allow indeed to be Ill-Manners. As I was walking along the Street the other Day, I saw in a Window on the other Side of the Way a charming Lady: I was fix'd, I stood all Attentive to survey her Charms:—During this another Charmer join'd her; then was I *imag'd* to the Ground.——While I was thinking which was the real Goddess of Beauty, a damn'd curs'd Porter, with a Burden on his Shoulders, knock'd off my Hat and Wig, and almost broke my Head; I was alarm'd, and after having gather'd up my Garniture, I cast my Eyes towards the Window, and there the two mischievous, hard-hearted Devils stood laughing at me, though they knew that they were the Occasion of my Misfortune: I am inform'd they have occasion'd many Accidents, by making some Gentlemen run against Posts, stumble, or jostle against People.

Now, Mr. *Spectator*, by your *Canaille* I advise all my Brother *Women-Gapers* to look to themselves, and in the Streets, to take heed to their Ways, instead of gazing after Vanity.

Yours, &c.

JOHN STARE.

To Mr. STONECASTLE.

SIR,

I Am very apt to laugh, my Papa calls it *Giggling*, and says, when I do so I look like a Fool: Mamma tells me I shall carry it into a Hotse-laugh, and then I shall be odious. Now, in Truth, I laugh only to shew my Teeth, which, I'm told, are the best Things about me: Therefore, Sir, may I not have that Liberty which all Sex claim?

DORELLA.

To Mr. SPECTATOR.

SIR,

My whole Case I tell thus:

A SONG.

I.

HOW unhappy a Lover am I!
For I love what I ne'er can obtain;
For the Right of another I sigh,
Who is Happy while I am in Pain.

II.

I have try'd e'ery Medicine in vain,
What I wish for I hope not to win;
In Silence I feel inward Pain,
In looking I harbour no Sin.

III.

True, her Honour allows no Relief,
She may pity the Pain that I bear,
Or else she may laugh at my Grief;
O Fate! I must fall by Despair.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Cape of Good Hope, April 7. Baron Guſtavus William d'Imhoff, Governor General of the Dutch Settlements in the Eaſt Indies, ſail'd from hence on the 18th of February laſt, for Batavia, from whence there arriv'd two Ships, as uſual, to meet him. By theſe Veſſels we learn News as to the Iſland of Java. It ſeems that the Chineſe, after the Revolt, of which we have long ago had an Account, declar'd openly for the Emperor of Java, with whom they had before privately concerted the ſurprizing the Fortreſs of Batavia, and maſſacreing all the Europeans. The two Princes, Sons of the Emperor, who were then in the Caſtle, in order to be brought up after the Manner of the Dutch, had diſcloſe'd this infamous Deſign, and thereby prevented its taking Effect; for which the Emperor, their Father, caus'd them afterwards to be put to Death. Notwithſtanding this Diſcovery, the Rebels became afterwards Maſters of that Fortreſs, and then march'd with their whole Forces, conſiſting of no leſs than Two hundred thouſand Men, and advanced towards the Fortreſs of Samarang, the laſt Refuge of the Dutch, under the Cannon of which lay encamp'd all the Troops in the Company's Service, in Number about Twelve thouſand Men. They diſſembled the Reſolution of Fighting till the Enemy were ſo far advanced as to be flank'd by all the Cannon of the Place; and on the general Diſcharge of which, the Troops in Dutch Pay attack'd them with the utmoſt Reſolution. They were twice repuls'd with conſiderable Loſs, and the Enemy thought them the laſt Time ſo far broken, that they puſh'd them home to the Walls, and thereby expos'd themſelves to a ſecond Salvo from the Fort, which did ſuch prodigious Execution, that when the Dutch Army attack'd them the third Time, they preſently broke and fled, leaving behind them 200 Pieces of Cannon, 30 Mortars, and an immenſe Quantity of Ammunition. Since that Time both the Chineſe and the Javans have been very quiet, and the Dutch taking the Advantage of their Weakneſs, have effectually re-inſtated themſelves in all their Poſts, and the Tranquility of Batavia was abſolutely re-eſtabliſh'd before the Arrival of the following Ships from Holland, viz. The Nieuwerkerk, Beukeſtien, Nieuw, Walcheren, Goodſchalkoort, Watervliet, Polanen, Everſwaerd, and Scheybeek; the four firſt on Account of the Chamber of Amſterdam, the fifth on Account of that Enckhuyſen, the ſixth of that of Hoorn. Theſe ſail'd from the Texel on the 3d of May 1742; and the three others left Zeeland about ten Days after.

Conſtantinople, May 30. The Porte having receiv'd repeated Advices of the Preparations making by Schach Nadir to attack this Empire on ſeveral Sides at once, a Grand Divan was held a few Days ſince, wherein, after having taken into Conſideration the moſt ſolemn Promiſes made by that Prince, who has baſely broke them, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, 'That the Honour and Dignity 'of the Sublime Porte requires that Vengeance 'be taken for this, and that all the Forces of the 'Empire muſt be employ'd to obtain reaſonable 'Satisfaction from the Schah.' We are inform'd that the principal Deſign of the Perſian Monarch is to ſeize upon Bagdad, to the End that he may, in caſe the Attempt proves ſucceſsful, make himſelf Maſter of all Armenia, by taking Advantage of the Rebellion of ſome Baſhaws on that Side.

Our Advices from Perſia add, that the Schah is arriv'd at Amadan with an Army of 200,000 Men; that he brings along with him 7000 Camels and 700 Elephants; that his Artillery is very numerous, and that he takes the Route to Bagdad.

Stockholm, July 2. All Things are pretty quiet in the Kingdom at preſent: The Peaſants of Dalecarlia, who had ſtaid on the Frontiers, having heard of the ill Succeſs of their Brethren, thought proper to return home. Several of thoſe that were taken Priſoners, having been examin'd, unanimouſly declar'd, that they engag'd in this Inſurrection only thro' a Notion that a bad Peace was going to be made with Ruſſia, and that Violence would be made uſe of to force the States to elect a Succeſſor to the Throne. It is thought that ſome of the Ringleaders of the Mutiny will be put to death, to deter others from playing the like Pranks hereafter.

A Detachment of Troops, with ſix Pieces of Cannon, will ſpeedily be ſent to the Frontiers of Dalecarlia, in order to oblige the Inhabitants of that Province to take a new Oath.

Hamburg, July 19. The Daniſh Squadron, which put to Sea the 12th Inſtant, is victualled for five Months. It is reported that ſeveral Pruſſian Regiments have receiv'd Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march.

According to the laſt Advices from Stockholm, the Act whereby the States of Sweden nominated a Succeſſor to the Crown, has been publiſh'd there, and is to the following Purport; 'We declare Duke 'Adolphus Frederick of Holſtein, Royal Highneſs 'and Succeſſor to the Throne of Sweden, to be 'crown'd after the Death of the reigning King, and 'that he may then govern the Kingdom according to 'Laws of Sweden, &c. We moreover declare, that 'his Male Iſſue ſhall ſucceed to the Crown, accord-'ing to the Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſh'd in Swe-'den, &c.'

Ratiſbon, July 18. The Emperor's Troops remain quiet in the Neighbourhood of Wending, and the Auſtrians do not offer to moleſt them.

Francfort, July 21. The Army of the Allies ſtill continue in the ſame Poſition, and in all Appearance will ſtay ſome time in this Neighbourhood, Lord Carteret having ſent for Deputies from the Circle of the Upper Rhine, in order to contract with them about furniſhing Forrage, &c.

About 1000 Huſſars, Pandoures and Croatians appear'd a few Days ago at Grumbach in the County of Erbach, and carry'd off the Magazines which the French had left at Dybourg, Wingerberg, and other Places.

Manheim, July 19. Our Garriſon conſiſts of about 5000 Men, including two Battalions that are come back from Bavaria. The Cavalry, which is alſo come back from the Country, has been ſent to reinforce the Garriſons of Seckenheim and Neckerau.

The whole Army of Marſhal Noailles has repaſs'd the Rhine; the Head Quarters of it are at Worms. The French Army, brought home from Bavaria, has been poſted along that Rive.. It is ſaid that the French are going to draw a Line from Worms to Spire, and reſtore the Line which was formerly made from Spire to Neuſtadt on the River Hardt.

Duſſeldorp, July 23. We hear from Hanau that Prince Charles of Lorrain arriv'd there the 20th Inſtant, in order to concert the Operations of the Campaign with the King of Great Britain. The firſt Column of the Prince's Army, conſiſting of nine Regiments of Horſe, and eight of Foot, arriv'd the 18th Inſtant at Canſtadt; the ſecond Column, which took another Route, was at Eſſingen the 17th, and the third arriv'd at Mardbach the 18th.

Bruſſels, July 22. Our Advices from the Frontiers ſay, that the Regiments which were to have marched for Provence, have receiv'd Counter-Orders; that the French are forming large Magazines at Givet and ſome other Places along the Maeſe; and that they go on very briſkly in reſtoring the Fortifications of the Town and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.—— And yet we look on all this while, without trying what our floating Caſtles can do to ſpoil that Harbour ſo as to render it unnavigable for ever. But perhaps it will be ſaid, we act only as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, and that her Majeſty has nothing to do with *Dunkirk*. This, or ſome other Reaſon, altogether as cogent, may be urg'd for not declaring War upon ſo glaring a Violation of Treaties.

Genoa, July 6. Admiral Mathews has order'd the Captains of his Squadron to conform to the eſtabliſh'd Rules relating to Quarantains, and to abſtain from viſiting any Ships that come from Sicily and the Levant.

Turin, July 4. We hear from Chamberry, that the Spaniards are redoubling their Preparations for paſſing the Alps; that they are fetching great Quantities of Forage from Dauphine; that they expected in a few Days a Reinforcement of 5000 Men, and have reſolv'd to leave 4000 in Savoy, which they judge ſufficient to keep that Country, as the King will have enough to do to fruſtrate their principal Deſign.

His Majeſty has order'd 30 Battalions to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march to that Side where there may be moſt Danger: The other Troops are ſo diſtributed, as to be at hand to ſuſtain the former. The Spaniards, we hear, will begin their March the 10th Inſtant.

Hague, July 21. Baron Reiſchach, the Hungarian Miniſter, receiv'd laſt Thurſday a Courier from Vienna, with Diſpatches importing, among other Things, that the Reports of ſome Preliminary Articles of Peace, Neutrality or Armiſtice, having been concluded between the Queen and the Court of Francfort, are entirely groundleſs, her Majeſty perſiſting in her Reſolution of entering into no Negotiation of this Nature without the Concurrence of her Allies.

Amſterdam, July 21. The Perſian Merchants in this City have receiv'd Letters from Maſanderan, dated the 4th of May, importing that Thamas Kouli Kan was in full March to lay Siege to Bagdad; that a certain Baſhaw, who is diſguſted with the Porte, had aſſembled ſome Troops in that Neighbourhood, and deſign'd to join Kouli Kan; and that the Arabians have alſo engag'd to favour the Enterprizes of that Prince.

LONDON.

The Reaſon why a WAR *with* Spain *is not carry'd on.*

MAliciouſly it has been ſaid,
Our War with *Spain* is over;
For not in *Europe* can a Deed
The Signs of War diſcover.

What Hero dying Men would fight?
And it would be uncommon
To ſee a Hero ſet his Wits
In Anger 'gainſt a *Woman*.

An important Naval Expedition has been long talk'd of; but it ſeems all the Ships intended for it are rendezvous'd at *Portſmouth*, and Sir *John Norris* is immediately to take the Command of it.—— *Surely this Armament is not for Channel Service only, when all know how it might be employ'd!*——Unleſs a War is going to be declar'd againſt *France*.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland, to be Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces.

Tueſday the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe appointed Mr. Roſe to be General Inſpector and Surveyor of the Starch Duties; a Place of conſiderable Profit.

The Berwick Man of War, of 70 Guns, lately launch'd at Deptford, being compleatly mann'd and victuall'd, has taken on board a Company of Marines, and is fallen down the River in order to proceed immediately for Spithead.

The Captain, a 70 Gun Ship, Capt. Byng, is order'd on a Fortnight's Cruize, after which ſhe is to return to Spithead to join the Squadron for the Channel Service.

Thurſday ſe'nnight both Houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, purſuant to their laſt Prorogation, and (by Vertue of a Commiſſion ſign'd by the Lords of the Regency) were farther prorogu'd to the 25th of Auguſt next.

Laſt Saturday the Right Hon. the Lord Harcourt, one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber to his Majeſty, arriv'd here from Germany.

Tueſday James Danſie, Eſq; Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, and James Brace, Eſq; Citizen and Ironmonger, were elected Sheriffs of this City; but a Poll was demanded in Favour of Alderman Ladbroke and Alderman Calvert; the ſame was ſoon given up, and Mr. Deputy Danſie immediately after paid the uſual Fine to be excus'd ſerving that Office, and Mr. Brace ſwore off; and we hear a Court of Huſtings will be held next Tueſday for the Election of two other Gentlemen in their Room.

Letters from Oporto, dated July 11, inform us, that there was an Expreſs arriv'd from Liſbon, with Advice that the King of Portugal died in a Fit of an Apoplexy; and his Loſs is much lamented.

Laſt Week Thomas Ramſden, Eſq; Under Secretary to the Lords of the Regency, and one of the Clerks in the Duke of Newcaſtle's Office, was married at Somerſet-Houſe Chapel to Miſs Frances Meadows, eldeſt Daughter to Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marſhal; a young Lady of fine Accompliſhments and a Fortune of 10,000l.

Monday Morning Edward Andrews, Esq; was married at Kensington Church to Miss Elizabeth Turnor, Daughter of Edmund Turnor, Esq; of Stoake in Lincolnshire; and immediately after the Ceremony set out for their House at Bath.

Tuesday Mr. Ashley, a wealthy Wine-Cooper, was married, at Camberwell in Surrey, to Miss Lydia North of Peckham; an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 12,000 l.

A few Days since died Mr. Thomas Wakeman, Master Gunner of Yarmouth Fort.

Last Wednesday se'nnight died at Sherbourn in Dorsetshire, the Rev. Mr. James Lacy, Vicar of that Parish, which Place he had enjoyed upwards of 50 Years. The Living is in the Gift of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

A few Days ago died, after a tedious Indisposition, at his House in the Admiralty-Office, the Hon. Philip Cavendish, Esq; Member of Parliament for Portsmouth, Admiral of the White, Gentleman Porter of St. James's Palace, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Yesterday se'nnight died at his House in Salisbury Court, Fleetstreet, in the ninety-second Year of his Age, Mr. George Parker, Author of the Almanack, call'd, Parker's Ephemeris, and an Inhabitant in St. Bride's Parish near 60 Years.

A few Days since Mr. Roffey, an eminent Merchant in Copthall-Court, Throgmorton-Street, was married to Miss Molly Chamberlain, of Steward-Street, Spittal-Fields, an agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 5000 l.

Last Week died at Colchester Alderman John Blatch, an eminent Merchant of that Town; he had retir'd some Years from Business, having acquir'd a very considerable Estate, with an excellent Character.

Last Saturday died at his Seat at Whitney in Oxfordshire, Henry Peeston, Esq; one of the King's Justices for the Grand Sessions of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Shires; and Son of the Rev. Dr. Peeston, formerly Warden of New College in Oxford.

On Monday Night last died at Lambeth Mr. Norton, an eminent and wealthy Distiller, reputed worth 15,000 l.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have been pleas'd to nominate the Rev. James Carrington, B. A. to the Chapel of Edgerton, in the County of Kent, void by the Resignation of the Rev. Mr. Apsley, to hold the same, with the Vicarage of Charing, in the said County, to which they presented him about Christmas last.

Tuesday a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Roderick Jones, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of Lanwinne, in the County of Montgomery and Diocese of Bangor.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen have made an Order that the Debtors who are confin'd in Newgate, shall not for the future have any Communication with the Felons, nor be confin'd in the same Wards. And last Week the Workmen began to make Apartments for the Debtors on the Common Side.

Monday ended the Quarter Sessions at Guildford in Surrey, where upwards of 800 Persons for Debt were clear'd by the Act of Insolvency.

Monday Morning, between Five and Six o'Clock, the three Highlanders, viz. Samuel and Malcolm M'Pherson, and Farquhar Shaw, were shot upon the Parade within the Tower, pursuant to the Sentence of a Court-Martial, for Desertion: They behav'd with great Decency and Resolution. On this Occasion the whole Garrison was under Arms, drawn up three deep, in Form of a Half-Moon, and as close as the Men could stand by each other, the Prisoners being placed before them, who kneeling down and repeating a short Prayer, (their Countrymen, who were drawn out to see the Execution, likewise kneeling down and joining with them) and their Caps being pull'd over their Faces, twelve private Men, the proper Signal being given, discharg'd their Pieces, which instantly kill'd the unfortunate Persons. Their Bodies were immediately put into three Coffins and buried near the Place of Execution.

Last Sunday six young Lads went down the River in a Boat, without a Waterman, being, as they thought, capable of managing it themselves; but it founder'd in Fidler's-Reach, and three of them were drown'd; the rest were luckily sav'd by a Gravesend Wherry.

On Sunday Morning last a Gentleman was conducted by a Woman of the Town into the House of one Stansby, in Hanging-Sword-Alley, Fleetstreet, (known by the Name of the Blood Bowl House) where he was robb'd of five Moidores, one half Guinea, three Shillings, his Silver Buckles, Hat, Wig, and Handkerchief, then beat him in a cruel Manner and turn'd him out of Doors. He soon got a Constable, but they were not allow'd immediate Entrance; and during the Time of their waiting, the Hat and Wig were flung over the Wall, and the Women made their Escape. However, most of the Money was found under a Pillow on the Bed, and Stansby was secur'd, who being carried before Alderman Bernard was by him committed to Newgate.

On Sunday James Hanns, who keeps the Crown Alehouse at St. Mary le Bon, was committed to Newgate, by the same Gentleman, for assaulting, last Saturday was se'nnight, Mr. John Pearson and Mr. Richard Cole, in a One-Horse Chaise, upon Hounslow-Heath, with an Accomplice of his not yet taken, who had a black Crape over his Face; but the said James Hanns committed the Robbery barefaced: They both had Pistols in their Hands cock'd, and took from Mr. Pearson and Mr. Cole about 3 l. in Money, and both their Watches, which were Silver, one made by Mr. Garon, and the other made by Mr. Been, No. 283, and then rode off towards London; and as several other Chaises were robb'd that Day by the same Highwaymen, they may see one of them in Newgate.

On Sunday last Susanna Carter and Anne Price, two young Women who liv'd at Hackney, quarrelling about Sixpence, the former stabb'd the other with a Knife in the breast, in such a manner that the poor Creature was suffocated in a Minute with her own Blood, and died without speaking a Word; whereupon Susanna Carter was immediately secur'd, and carry'd before Justice Wroth, was by him committed to Newgate.

Moncay John Mitchel was committed to Bridewell, by Justice Nicholas, for hawking and vending unstamp'd News-Papers contrary to Act of Parliament.

On Saturday last the Fubbs Yatcht sail'd for Yantlet Creek and the Nore, by Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, to see that the Ships from Messina and Sicily duly perform Quarantine.

Several Merchants of this City have Letters from Jamaica of the Beginning of May, giving an Account that the Spanish Privateers are grown to a very great Head in the Windward Passage, and had lately taken several Vessels bound from North America for Jamaica, with Provisions. One of our Snows of War narrowly escap'd being taken by two of these Privateers, but got off merely by dint of Sailing.

By Letters from Jamaica, dated May 1, we have Advice, that the York Man of War had carry'd into that Place a Spanish Privateer which she took off Porto Bello: The said Privateer came from the Havannah about five Weeks before, but had not taken a Prize.

Letters from Jamaica, dated May 6, advise, that his Majesty's Ship the Kent had carry'd in there, a few Days before, a Spanish Settee laden with Jesuits Bark and Logwood, which she took off Cuba.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, July 16. Since the Accounts before publish'd of the Victory obtain'd by his Majesty at Dettingen, the following Particulars relating to that Action have been receiv'd.

THE King having receiv'd certain Advice that the Marshal de Noailles intended to prevent our Junction with the Body of Lunebourg and Hessian Troops, commanded by Prince George of Hesse, sent Orders to the said Prince to halt at Hanau, and determin'd to join him with the whole Army. Accordingly on Wednesday the 26th, upon several Motions which the French Army made to their Left, Orders were given for the Army to strike their Tents at the beating of the Tatoe, to remain under Arms till Break of Day, and then to march from the Right in two Columns, the Troops in this March taking the Places assign'd them in the Line of Battle. But as his Majesty was persuaded, that if the Enemy attempted any thing, it would be on our Rear-Guard; he order'd the three Battalions of English Guards; and the four of Lunebourg, that cover'd the Quarters, as also all the Hanover Cavalry, with some Artillery, to bring up the Rear; and his Majesty chose to be there in Person, as the Place of Action.

We began to march at Break of Day, the British Cavalry in the Front, follow'd by the Austrian; then the British Foot, follow'd also by the Austrian. As soon as the French saw us in Motion, they also began to march with great Haste towards our Right; and several of us that went down to the River Side, review'd their Troops as they pass'd; and many of their Officers convers'd with ours. The French left their Camp standing, which persuaded us, that Marshal de Noailles was to have executed his Scheme that very Morning.

His Majesty had certain Advice, the Day before, of their making two Bridges upon the Mayn, a little below Selingenstadt; and Colonel Montagu and Colonel Gee, who reliev'd him at Dettingen, had both sent Word, that many of their Squadrons had been seen on this Side of the Mayn; so that we were under some Apprehension of their intending to cut off our Communication with Hanau. We remain'd in the Position we were in, after the Troops taking their Posts, halting upon the long March, and expecting the King's Orders, till Eight of the Clock; the Front of our Horse not more advanc'd than between Klein Ostein and Dettingen. About this Time a Battery of Cannon, which the French had placed at a little Chapel on the Right of Hoechstat, began to play upon the Hanover Cavalry, and was soon answer'd by the British Artillery left in the Rear, which was well serv'd, and did great Execution. This they meant to draw our Attention to that Side.

Whilst this was passing in the Rear, we began to perceive a Line of the Enemy's Foot, and then a second, extending between the Villages of Dettingen and Welsheim towards the Mountain; and two Columns of Horse marching the same Way; so that our Front, upon the Halt, being to the River, the Enemy's Army, at less than a Mile's Distance, was upon our Right Flank. The Danger was visible and pressing, and his Majesty, arriving at that Instant, order'd the Generals of the Day to make our Front immediately to the Enemy, by extending the Right towards the Mountain, and the Left to the River; and the two Lines of Horse were immediately form'd. His Majesty order'd the Foot that was coming up to the Right into the Wood, and some Battalions posted to cover that Flank; and as fast as they arriv'd, plac'd the Infantry, British and Austrian, as also four Battalions of Hanoverians, who all march'd thro' the Intervals of the Horse from the Mountain to the Mayn in two Lines, which were supported by the Cavalry of the Right Wing, also in two Lines. In making this Disposition, which was a very fine one, and which, by Reason of the slow Motions of the Foot, took up a good deal of Time, the Earl of Stair, the Duke d'Aremberg, and the Marshal Niepperg, assisted with great Capacity and Activity.

The French had pass'd over a great Body of Troops during the Night: Their Horse, the Houshold at the Head, pass'd at Fords, or swam over: The Foot, which we saw marching without Baggage along the River, pass'd over the Bridges, and nothing could be better laid than this Plan of Marshal Noailles's, if he had left the Morass that he pass'd, in order to attack us, in his Front; for then the Village of Dettingen and the Mayn secur'd his Right, the Morass his Front, and the Mountains his Left; but probably his Persuasion of our Surprize, and that the King could not in so little a Time make a Disposition to oppose him, made him come into Ground where he was accessible by all his Front.

During the whole Disposition, which lasted from Eight to Twelve, the French Batteries, posted on the rising Grounds on the other Side of the Mayn, did us a great deal of Harm, flanking us from Left to Right within 200 Paces.

About Twelve, every thing being ready, and the French advancing, his Majesty order'd us to march to meet them: Lieutenant Generals Clayton and Sommerfeldt, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as Major General, were at the Head of

the firſt Line of Foot: The Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant General, and the Earl of Rothes, Major General, at the Head of the ſecond. General Honeywood, Lieutenant Generals Campbell, Ligonier, and Baron de Courriere, and Lord Albemarle, as Major General, were at the Head of the firſt Line of Horſe: Lieutenant Generals Cope and Hawley at the Head of the ſecond. Our Lines halted half Way to the Enemy, to give the Soldiers Time to breathe; and having given a general Shout or Huzza, march'd on to the Enemy with great Alacrity. A large Squadron of Horſe, that happen'd to be at the Head of the French Line of Foot, upon the Left of their Center, having kept that Poſt whilſt we were advancing, provok'd Part of our Front Line to fire upon them; this occaſion'd all the Line to fire too ſoon: However, this had no ill Conſequence, they loaded again in an Inſtant, and advanc'd to the Enemy, who was alſo moving towards us; the Fire in a Moment was general upon all the Front, our Line ſtill advancing and gaining Ground.

Lieutenant General Clayton ſent to deſire ſome Squadrons near the River, where he apprehended the Enemy might flank him: The Lieutenant General of the Day ſent Brigadier Bland's Dragoons, who in that Poſt ſuffer'd extremely. The Fire from all the Batteries of the Enemy, and particularly from thoſe in our Flanks, was prodigious, and our Artillery anſwer'd very briſkly, tho' much inferior in Quality and Numbers.

About this Time the Black Muſquetteers detach'd themſelves from their Line; paſs'd between the two Fires of the Foot, and came full Gallop to attack the firſt Squadron on our Right: They were receiv'd as ſuch a raſh Action deſerv'd, were all cut to Pieces, and their Standard taken.

In the mean time the Britiſh and Auſtrian Cavalry, paſſing thro' the Intervals of the Foot, went and attack'd the Houſhold Troops of France; they found them interlin'd with Foot, and many of our Regiments were repuls'd. However, they ſoon rallied and return'd to the Charge, our Lines of Foot ſtill advancing; and a Brigade or Detachment of Grenadiers, poſted in their Front, behind a Curtain, oppoſite to our Right Wing of Horſe, having given Way, all their Front began to do the ſame, till they put the Moraſs before them and Dettingen ſtill on the Right, and then their whole Army retir'd, with great Precipitation, towards the Wood and Village of Welſheim.

Lord Stair order'd the Lieutenant Generals Campbell and Ligonier to paſs the Moraſs, as well as they could, and march with the Horſe ſtreight to Dettingen; which having done, and ſent to reconnoitre the Village, they found it abandon'd; then they march'd to Welſheim, where ſome Squadrons ſtill appear'd on the Skirts of the Wood, who, at their Approach, flung themſelves into the Woods, and behind the Village; which, tho' barricaded all round, and Loop-Holes made thro' all the Walls and Tops of Houſes, we found likewiſe abandon'd.

Lord Stair not thinking it prudent to venture the Horſe into the Wood, till the Foot could come up, order'd the former to halt; but moſt of the Enemy had, by this Time, repaſs'd the River, either over their Bridges or at Fords, where, in the Hurry, many were drown'd.

Thus ended this Day, wherein the Bravery of our Troops cannot be too much commended. Our Infantry ſtill gain'd Ground from the Beginning, till they remain'd Maſters of the Field. Our Cavalry ſupported, for eight or nine Hours, the moſt ſevere Cannonade that ever was known, and then attack'd the Houſhold Troops, who, to do them Juſtice, ſupported the antient Reputation of their Corps with great Bravery. In this Action Ligonier's Regiment of Horſe, and Bland's Dragoons, ſuffer'd moſt, and gain'd great Reputation. It is reckon'd the Enemy have loſt above 8000 Men, and our Loſs amounts to near 2500. The King continued the whole Day at the Head of the Foot.

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